

OTTOMAN TERMS FLATLY REFUSED

Allies Will Not Consider
Counter-Proposals
of Porte.

PEACE ENVOYS ARE IN TURMOIL

Conference Adjourns That Turks
May Receive Further Instruc-
tions—Hands of Players in
International War Game
Are for First Time
Upon the Table.

What They Asked For

The allies—All of Turkey in Europe except Constantinople, a narrow strip along the Sea of Marmara and the Dardanelles and the Peninsula of Gallipoli.

Albanian autonomy to be left to the great powers.

Crete and the Aegean Islands.

Cash indemnity.

Turkey—The provinces and fortified city of Adrianople to remain in Turkish possession.

Macedonia, with Saloniki, its capital, to be a principality under Turkish suzerainty, ruled by a Protestant prince from a neutral state, chosen by the Balkan allies and nominated by the sultan.

Albania to be autonomous, ruled by an Ottoman prince of the imperial family, to hold office for five years and be eligible for reappointment.

The Aegean Islands to remain Turkish.

The possession of Crete to be settled by Turkey and the great powers.

No cash indemnity.

WHAT THEY REALLY EXPECT.

Bulgaria—Thrace and a part of Macedonia.

Greece—Part of Macedonia, some of the Aegean Islands and Crete.

Serbia—A seaport on the Adriatic and a slice of Northern Albania.

Montenegro—Some portion of Northern Albania and a part of Monastir.

Turkey—All she can save out of the wreck.

WHAT THEY FINALLY WILL GET.

The allies—?

Turkey—?

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
London, December 28.—The telegraph wires connecting London with Constantinople, Sofia, Cettinje and Athens were seized to-night. The real peace game now is on, and those who have played it, or have been close enough even to watch it, say that it beats both poker and chess, the former for bluffing and the latter for guile.

To-night the first hands of the international players in the game were dealt, and the players were in frequent and prolonged communication with their home governments.

There were hurried Cabinet meetings of the ministries of Turkey and

of the Balkan allies, and it is certain that before the peace negotiations resumed at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, every peace delegate will have minute instructions on just what steps he may take in effecting a compromise.

Onlookers Not Surprised.

Neither the sweeping demands of the allies nor the astounded efforts of the Turkish plenipotentiaries surprised the onlookers. Knowing that they would have to recede often and give up much, both sides asked for practically everything in sight.

After two weeks of short sessions, the Turks put in their highest bid, but some were angry, just the same.

"Why, then, did we fight?" demanded Dr. Danef, chief of the Bulgarian envoys, with a snarl.

The listeners could not tell by the sound whether the Bulgarian was speaking in anger or irony.

"Is not the sacrifice of 100,000 glorious soldiers worthy of some other reward?" demanded a Serbian, while a Montenegrin envoy shouted:

"I shall pack immediately and return to Cettinje."

Rehad Pasha, for the Turks, presided over the meeting, it being his turn according to the alphabetical arrangement agreed upon at the outset.

In a calm, unemotional voice, and it was said that he and the Greek, M. Venizelos, were the only delegates who did not lose their tempers.

Ally Flatly Refuse.

After the hubbub had subsided the Balkan envoys flatly refused to accept the terms proposed by Turkey, and it was suggested that the terms of the allies be threshed over in detail.

Osman Nizami Pasha, for Turkey, intimated that the Ottoman envoys were not empowered to do so without further instructions, and adjournment was taken to allow the Turks time to communicate by wire with Constantinople.

The protocol provided a cessation of hostilities for twenty days, with the understanding that the truce might be renewed for an equal period by consent of both sides.

To the machinations of the Porte were attributed all the disquieting rumors that apparently thrived and a peace agreement. It was said that the Turks were responsible for the stories that Austria-Hungary coveted territory on the Adriatic and was prepared to establish an enlarged Slav monarchy.

And the Turks were blamed for the rumors that Germany was backing the Turks, that Bulgaria was preparing to resume the war and that Prince Ahmed Fud, the Egyptian, at the head of 20,000 men, was preparing to seize the throne of Albania.

May Break Off Negotiations.

London, December 28.—The brief session of the Turkish-Balkan peace conference to-day brought the Balkan delegates to their feet in protest against the counter-proposals put forward by Rehad Pasha in behalf of the Ottoman government.

Turkey's maximum demands are considered very sweeping, and when ad-

Knees Became Stiff

Five Years of Severe Rheumatism.

The cure of Henry J. Goldstein, 14 Barton Street, Boston, Mass., is another victory for Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine has succeeded in many cases where others have utterly failed. Mr. Goldstein says: "I suffered from rheumatism five years, it kept me from business and caused excruciating pain. My knees would become as stiff as steel. I tried many medicines without relief, then took Hood's Sarsaparilla, soon felt much better, and now consider myself entirely cured. I recommend Hood's. Get it to-day in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets (Advertisement.)"

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If they attempt to stand by their guns or resort to strategy, the allies considered not improbable that Turkey desired this, with the hope of intervention by the powers, which would lead to a European conference or mediation.

The plenipotentiaries could then say to the Mussulman world that they yielded to the pressure of all Europe.

The allies do not object to the acceptance of mediation, if it is understood that territorial acquisitions resulting from the war.

Americans who followed the Russo-Japanese negotiations at Portsmouth, when the difficulty of inducing Russia to renounce Korea, Port Arthur and Dalny and divide Saghalin seemed insurmountable, will not be surprised at what is occurring in London. Although the territories under dispute are smaller, the interests affected and involved are greater and more complicated, having relation to practically the whole of Eastern, Central and Southern Europe, besides Great Britain.

Rehad Pasha in Chair.

It was Turkey's turn to-day to furnish the presiding officer, and Rehad Pasha took the chair. General Grucis, the former Serbian Minister of War, was chosen secretary. Rehad Pasha calmly unfolded a document, saying he had the honor to notify the delegates of the proposals of his imperial government for concluding peace. He then read the terms.

The Turkish delegates could hardly control their excitement which followed.

The first speaker was the Greek Premier, M. Venizelos. The Turkish conditions were so astounding, he said, that he could scarcely believe that they were meant seriously, although in so saying he did not intend to offend the Ottoman representatives.

Rehad Pasha replied, defending the claims of his government. He then expressed the opinion that the work of the delegates would be smoother and mutual relations better if the press did not chronicle all details of the conference.

Dr. Danef, head of the Bulgarian plenipotentiaries, said that all hopes of conciliating the delegates from the press being lost, he proposed a special tribune of journalists in the hall of St. James. He dilated on the impossibility of dealing with the Tur-

ks, especially whether their proposals represented their last word.

Pasha Eludes Answer.

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Funeral from Grace E. Church, Petersburg, Va., on Monday, December 30th, at 1 o'clock.

NEWBERRY.—Died at his residence, 28 South Belvidere Street, at 8:25 P. M. Saturday, C. D. NEWBERRY. Funeral from residence MONDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Interment in Riverside.

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The funeral will take place THIS (Sunday) AFTERNOON at 2:30 o'clock, December 29th, from Washington Street E. Church, Interment in Blandford Cemetery.

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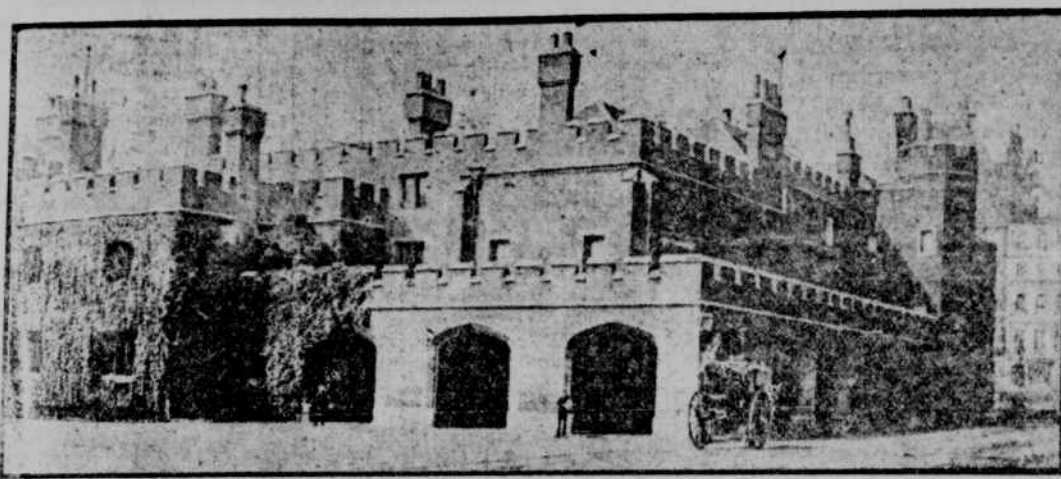
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WHERE PEACE CONFERENCE IS MEETING



ST. JAMES'S PALACE IN LONDON.

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ish demands. Rehad Pasha interrupted to ask why.

Dr. Danef answered that he would not even enter into the merits of the question, the Ottoman claims being preposterous and beyond any expectation.

M. Muskovitch, the Montenegrin delegate, remarked that Turkey had not even respected the decision of the powers. It had been agreed by the ambassadors' conference that Albania should be autonomous under only the suzerainty of the Sultan, while Turkey demanded the sovereignty of the Sultan, with a ruling prince from the Sultan's family.

At Madjaroff, the Bulgarian minister at London, declared that the whole procedure was wrong. He pointed out that as the allies had presented the terms Turkey should have offered real counter-proposals, that is, real changes, alterations or refusals, and should not have ignored them to present a totally different scheme.

Premier Venizelos asked, for the sake of history and courtesy, that copies of the document which Rehad Pasha had read be given to the delegates. The sitting was suspended while the secretaries made copies.

When the sitting was resumed, the Turkish delegates delivered copies to each delegation. Rehad, in reopening the sitting, expounded what evidently was the main argument of Turkey in support of her claim. He said the powers since the beginning of Turkish dealings with the Balkan states had declared that in case of a conflict, whatever its results, nobody would gain from it, the powers being determined to maintain the status quo.

Dr. Danef retorted: "But you forget that after the war all Premiers of the powers recognized that the status quo was ended, and that it was impossible to continue a policy based on its continuance."

Rehad Pasha made fresh attempts to induce the allies to declare what they objected to in his proposals, trying to make them discuss the different clauses, but unsuccessfully, all repeating that it was impossible to take them as a point of departure, as they seemed to be drafted by a person unacquainted with events of the last three months.

M. Venizelos pointed out that Turkey had refused to apply to Macedonia the reforms proposed by Count Von Berchtold, which it is ready to grant now that Macedonia is entirely in the hands of the allies.

M. Novakovich asked the Turks to say clearly whether their proposals represented their last word.

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VERY EXISTENCE IS THREATENED

Albanians Suffer Between Turks and So-Called Friends, the Greeks.

IN GRASP OF WINTER

Unable to Defend Themselves, and Privations Are Frightful.

Rome, December 28.—The unauthenticated rumor that Prince Ahmed Fud, uncle of the Khedive of Egypt, has claimed the throne of Albania, by hereditary right and is ready to invade the country at the head of 20,000 men, has renewed the world's interest in that country, which, for so many years was a part of the Porte's domain in Europe. Prince Ahmed Fud is of Albanian descent and has recent interview in Vienna with Count Von Berchtold, the Austria-Hungarian Foreign Minister, lent color to the rumor.